

(No Model.)

S. LEONARD.  
NAIL FOR WIRE FENCES.

No. 256,488.

Patented Apr. 18, 1882.

Fig. 1.

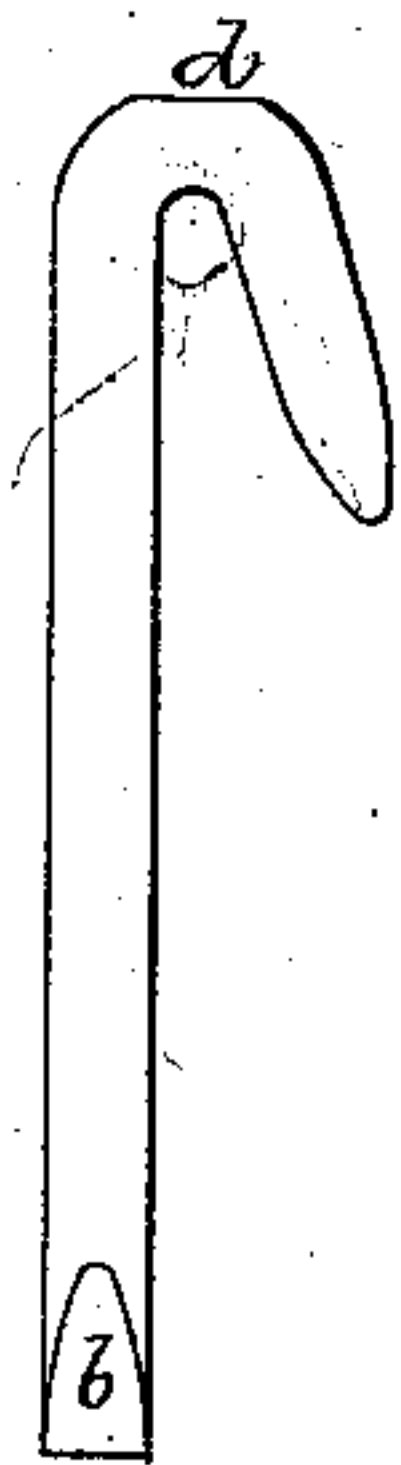


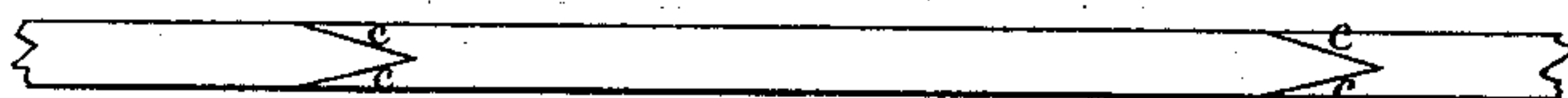
Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

J. N. Piper  
E. B. Pratt

Inventor.

Sumner Leonard.  
by R. H. Eddy att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SUMNER LEONARD, OF PLYMOUTH, MASS., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, ABNER LEONARD, AND WILLIAM P. STODDARD, ALL OF SAME PLACE.

## NAIL FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,488, dated April 18, 1882.

Application filed January 23, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SUMNER LEONARD, of the town and county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wire-Fence Nails; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 an edge view, of one of my improved nails. Fig. 3 is a top view of it. Fig. 4 is hereinafter explained.

This nail on which my improvement is based is for the purpose of securing wire to a post and operating like a staple to hold such wire in place, such nail having the form of a hook.

In carrying out my improvement I make the hook-nail at its upper end with an angular recess, arranged therein in manner as shown at *a* in Fig. 2. This recess not only enables the nail at its upper end to be easily driven into a post, but in practice causes the nail at its upper end to spread apart more or less in going into the post, whereby the nail at such end becomes held to better advantage in the post than would be the case were it (the nail) to be pointed or wedge-shaped at its upper end. Furthermore, the nail at its lower end is constructed wedge-shaped, as shown at *b*, the form of the point corresponding essentially to that of the recess in the upper end. This results from my method of making the nail, which consists in

cutting a piece of wire transversely of it into nail-blanks, in manner or by angular cuts as shown at *c c*, &c., in Fig. 4, in which case the point of one nail-blank comes from the angular recess in the next adjacent end of the immediately succeeding blank. By this mode of separating a wire into nail-blanks stock is saved relatively to what would result were the rod to be cut square across it at intervals to convert it into the blanks, and each blank had afterward to be recessed and pointed. Furthermore, if desirable, the hook-nail may be made flat at the upper part of its bend, such being as shown at *d* in the drawings, and to prevent a hammer in driving the nail from glancing off it or forcing it out of line or its proper path into a post.

I do not claim a wire-fence nail made in the form of a hook or like a staple, with one leg longer than the other thereof; but

I claim as my invention as follows:

1. The hooked wire constructed with the angular recess *a* arranged in its upper end, substantially as set forth.

2. The hooked nail made not only with a wedge-shaped point, *b*, at its lower end, but with an angular recess, *a*, arranged in its upper end, as set forth.

SUMNER LEONARD.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,  
E. B. PRATT.